

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1874.]

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,
Received up to 24th October, 1874.

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POLITICAL (DOMESTIC).

The *Akhbár-i-'Am* of the 14th October, in its local news columns, says that European loafers are often seen wandering about the streets of Anárkali (Lahore) and extorting alms from the people. These loafers are a reproach to the English nation, and Government should take the necessary steps to rid the country of them.

The *Almora Akhbár* of the 15th October concurs in the opinion expressed by the *Núr-ul-Absár* on the case of Bábú Harish Chandra of Benares (noticed in the *Selections* for the week preceding). The editor has been reading the *Kavi Vachan Sudha* and the Magazine brought out by the Bábú during the last two or three years, and has never found anything in them which could affect the reader's loyalty towards Government. Vernacular newspaper writers are, one and all, too sensible of the blessings of the English rule to cherish ill-will towards Government, or to think of arousing disloyal sentiments towards it in the minds of the people. It may be that some of them write somewhat boldly and fearlessly, in



order to bring grievances prominently before Government and thereby obtain redress, while others write in a milder tone; but no one writes in any than a loyal spirit towards the State. Moreover, it is because Government has allowed full liberty to newspaper writers that they dare express their opinions as freely as they do.

The *Mufid-i-'Am* of the same date is surprised to find that, in spite of the promises set forth in the Queen's proclamation, Government should be so anxious to effect the capture and prosecution of persons suspected to have taken part in the mutiny of 1857. The mutiny is now a thing of the past, and it was therefore expected that after this length of time Government would show its magnanimity by forgetting all things connected with it, and forgiving the misdeeds of those who took part in it. So far from this being the case, it is observed that informers, to secure a reward, bring news to the authorities that such and such a person took part in the mutiny, and the latter lose no time in ordering his arrest, and commencing inquiries. In this way many innocent persons are involved in difficulties, and are acquitted or sentenced to suffer death, according as the results of the investigation are favourable or unfavourable to them.

In its local news columns, the same paper praises Munshi Sheo Nárayan, Assistant Municipal Commissioner of Agra, for his administrative abilities and for the energy displayed by him in the discharge of the duties of his office, and thinks him to be well worthy of being appointed a prime minister in some Native State. Government should keep a list of persons like the Munshi and Dr. Mukand Lal, Assistant Civil Surgeon, Agra.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 16th October learns from the *Indian Mirror* and the *Times of India* that the Christian Missionary entrusted with the conduct of the relief operations in the Santhal Parganas did not give a single grain of corn to any of the famishing inhabitants who came



to him from long distances to seek relief, until they had listened to his teachings on the Christian religion for twenty minutes ; that he stood in a pond and baptized hundreds of persons in a single day ; and that in this way 600 persons were made Christians within six weeks.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* condemns the proceeding, which reflects discredit on the English Government, while it injures the reputation acquired by it in saving the famine-stricken from starvation. The persons who were persuaded to become Christians must have of course acted on the principle that "after the third fast even carrion is lawfully good ;" but surely it was very wrong in the missionary to have taken advantage of their distress to convert them to Christianity.

The *Hindú Prakash* of the same date gives credit to the Municipal Committee of Amritsar for having sent for Rs. 200 worth of quinine of a superior quality from Calcutta for distribution to persons suffering from fever, and for having, at the instance of the Secretary of the *Dharm Sabha*, increased the allowance given by the Dispensary Committee for the cremation and burial of the dead bodies of indigent Hindús and Musalmáns from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per mensem.

The *Rifáh-i-'Am* of the same date quotes approvingly the suggestion of the editor of the *Núr-ul-Absár* that if, instead of paying too much attention to minute particulars connected with political matters, Government were to leave them to the people, and attend to general and more important matters, a good deal of time, trouble, and money would be saved, and the administration would be conducted with greater advantage to the people than it is now. A large sum of money is spent in the preparation of the revenue maps of parganas, and yet in these maps, on the basis of which settlements are made and the whole revenue procedure is conducted, tracts of cultivated land are often represented as uncultivated, fields are put down as groves, and so on. Similarly, much trouble is



taken in preparing the records of civil and criminal cases, on which decisions are entirely based; while in appeals no regard is paid to the narratives of the cases, and legal points are alone considered. So, also, in fixing the jama under the settlement which is going on in the North-Western Provinces, Settlement Officers, thinking that the zemindars, through fear of an increase being made in the Government assessment, had put down tracts of cultivated land as uncultivated, and had made misstatements in the rent-roll, have shown undue severity towards them. If such matters were left to the people to decide by means of *pancháyats*, both the Government and the people would derive much benefit.

The *Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Panjáb* of the same date is glad to find that the Industrial Arts School at Kasúr (Lahore) has made much progress during the short time it has been in existence. The editor has seen some carpets, &c., prepared by the school, which he pronounces to be excellent; and he calls upon the Government, the Municipal Committee, and the zemindars and lumberdars of Kasúr to give every aid and encouragement to the school.

The same paper blames officers of Courts for their improper conduct towards litigants. As soon as they take their seats in Court they assume a proud and haughty demeanour; they address suitors in an imperative and dictatorial tone, and often lose their temper and abuse them. The writer warns officers against such behaviour, and mentions the case of the tahsildar of Azamgarh, who is said to have abused a talukdar's son in open Court. The brother of the latter assaulted the tahsildar on the following day while he was holding Court.

The *Koh-i-Núr* of the 17th October points out the desirability of admitting Hindustánis into the Volunteer Corps. It is mere prejudice on the part of the English which is the cause of natives being debarred from this privilege. Notwithstanding their numerous complaints and grievances, they are fully



sensible of the blessings of the English rule, and are loyal and faithful subjects of the Government. Such being the case, it is unfair to exclude them from admission into the Volunteer force. The writer adds that the education and civilization spread by Government through the country have elevated the thoughts and sentiments of the Hindustánis, so much so that the least cause is sufficient to disaffect them towards Government, and that it is therefore time that Government should make no distinction between Natives and Europeans, but should allow equal privileges to both.

The writer mentions briefly as follows the abuses and benefits of the English rule alluded to above :--

**ABUSES.** (1.)--Justice is seldom administered by the English Courts of Law, and cannot be obtained without money, while much delay occurs in the decision of cases.

(2.)—Old and renowned families are being ruined, and the wealth and prosperity of the country are constantly declining.

(3.)—Unwarrantable liberty is allowed to women.

(4.)—The authorities are inaccessible to the natives, treat them in a harsh and unbecoming way, and make no distinction between rich and poor.

(5.)—Natives are debarred from the higher offices of trust in the public service, and their opinions are not consulted in political matters.

(6.)—The trade of the country is entirely in the hands of the Government.

**BENEFITS.** (1.)—Peace and tranquillity prevail in the country.

(2.)—Laws and regulations have been framed for the administration of justice.



(3.)—Government pays much attention to the education of the people.

(4.)—Trade is free.

(5.)—The people enjoy the privilege of expressing their opinions with freedom and liberty.

A correspondent of the same paper invites attention to the unjust treatment and tyrannical behaviour of the Tahsildar of the Karor Tahsíl, Bareilly, towards a chaprási of that tahsíl named Chaube Prabhú Singh. The chaprási was cooking his food, when a cock belonging to the tahsildar came near the *chauka* (the space within which Hindús cook). The chaprási threw a small stone at the cock, which so enraged the tahsildar that he charged the man with having struck the bird with a *láthi*, and sentenced him to one month's imprisonment. As the charge was totally unfounded, the chaprási was acquitted on appeal, but he has not been reinstated in his post.

The editor remarks that, if the particulars of the case are precisely as they have been mentioned by the correspondent, the tahsildar has not only been guilty of inflicting severe punishment on an innocent person, but also of having trumped up a false charge against him. At any rate, the editor would ask the North-West Government to re-appoint the chaprási, who is an old servant of Government.

Under the heading "Amritsar" the same paper says that the approach of the *Diwálí* festival has led the professional gamblers of the city to indulge in their unlawful practices with great freedom. The writer mentions certain places in the city, such as Namak Mandi, Katra Dalsingh, Chauk Pásyán, &c., where the gamblers chiefly assemble, and hopes the authorities will take steps for their arrest.

A local correspondent of the *Panjábi Akhbár* of the same date calls upon the Municipal Committee of Lahore to take



steps for the destruction of the alligators which have come into the Rávi and are doing much mischief. Only recently a man was devoured by one of them.

The same paper learns from a reliable authority that the frontier tribes, viz., the Yághistánís, Afrídís, &c., practise great oppression on the inhabitants of Pesháwar. If any one, and particularly a Hindú, comes out of his house after sunset, he is instantly captured and taken to their *Iláka*, where he is subjected to various tortures, and, unless a ransom is paid for his release, he is not unfrequently killed.

The writer regrets that Government should leave its subjects to the mercy of such barbarians.

Another correspondent of the same paper invites attention to the bad sanitary state of Naultha in Pánipat (Panjáb). Heaps of filth may be seen in the suburbs of the town, while dirty water remains collected in several places. The water of the wells, too, has become very unwholesome. The tahsildar is much to blame for taking no notice of this.

The *Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Hind* of the same date, in its local news columns, complains in strong terms of the bad state of the road leading from Dálíganj, on the other side of the Gumti, to Kursi and Mahmúdabad. The greater part of this road is either covered with dense jungle, which serves as the lurking place of robbers and wild beasts, or is uneven and muddy; and it is therefore extremely dangerous and inconvenient for passengers to travel on. Government should issue orders for the metalling of the road and clearing of the jungle.

The Agra correspondent of the *Kárnámah* of the 19th October states that a committee of the native bankers and English merchants of that city has been established in Muhlalla Belanganj, in order to adopt measures for setting up a new bank, from which merchants and tradesmen may borrow money at 8 per cent. interest. The writer welcomes



the proposal as one which will confer much benefit and promote the prospects of trade.

The Benares correspondent of the *Patála Akhbár* of the same date gives a minute description of the bad characters of that city and the mischief committed by them. They practise oppression on the inhabitants in various ways, and corrupt the morals of the women. Government should adopt rigorous measures for putting an effective stop to their malpractices, by exacting securities for good behaviour from each and all. Mr. Kaye, late Magistrate of Benares, took severe measures against these *badmáshes*, but since his transfer from the district they have resumed their evil practices.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 20th October learns from a correspondent at Bijnor that a new dispensary is to be established in that city for the benefit of *pardanishín* women only. Rai Badri Parshad, tahsildar, deserves credit for his exertions in the matter. A sum of Rs. 200 has already been collected by subscriptions, while the Collector has promised Rs. 1,000 towards the project.

The *Saiyid-ul-Akhbár* of the same date censures Government for interfering with the religion of the prisoners confined in Government jails. For instance, in some jails Hindú prisoners of all castes are forced to eat food prepared by a Gújar or a Ját, although they are allowed by caste to taste no other food but that prepared by a person of their own caste, or of some particular caste above that to which they belong. So, also, the beards of Musalmán prisoners are cut short, which is regarded as a sin in their religion. Such unnecessary interference in religious matters has given the prisoners much cause for complaint, and the attention of Government is invited to the matter.

The *Benares Akhbár* of the 22nd October invites attention to the improper treatment shown by Judges towards



assessors—a subject so often noticed in the *Selections*. Not only do they receive no honour and respect suitable to their rank and position as the assistants of the Judges, but if they are a little late in attendance at the Court they are fined. The editor was lately informed by a Bengal correspondent that a Judge of that presidency used to decide a single case in several days, in order to put the assessors to the trouble of attending the Court daily, and that if any assessor happened to be even ten minutes late in attendance, he was fined Rs. 50, and even Rs. 100.

In the editor's opinion, Government should not leave the assessors at the mercy of the Judges, but should see that they are treated in a manner consistent with their position, and allow them at least the expenses of a conveyance for each day their attendance is required at the Court.

The same paper wonders why the notifications of prizes for horses recently circulated by the Government of the North-Western Provinces were not published in Hindí also.

The *Núr Afshán* of the same date, alluding to the fair recently held at Ludhiána on the occasion of the *Dasahra* festival, and the large number of persons (estimated at 10,000) who attended it, thinks that the authorities should turn such fairs to profitable account by holding a commercial mart, similar to those held in Jullundur, Amritsar, and other cities, on the occasion.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbár* of the 23rd October says that the Officiating Commissioner of Lahore during the recent *Dasahra* vacation decided civil suits and passed judgments on them in the absence of both parties. The writer hopes the Chief Court will take serious notice of this, and see that all these decisions are quashed and the cases decided afresh.

Under the heading "Lahore" the same paper strongly censures the Municipal Committee for neglecting the cleanliness



of that city. Carts full of filth move about the streets till 10 o'clock in the morning. The writer approves of the arrangements made by the Municipality of Amritsar for supervising the conservancy of that city, and regrets that the Municipal Committee of Lahore should not adopt similar measures.

Under the heading "Baraich" the same paper says that Sardár Hira Singh Bahádur, Risáldar, is building a *Dharmshála* at a cost of Rs. 10,000, in which Rs. 200 worth of grain will be daily distributed to poor persons.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Bengal, describes at some length the deceit and tricks of a particular class of men in Calcutta, who by disguising themselves as Nawábs impose upon strangers, and cheat them out of their money in various ways. The writer warns all persons against the frauds of these pseudo Nawábs.

#### POLITICAL (FOREIGN).

The *Mufid-i'Am* of the 15th October learns from a contemporary that the Government of Bombay has ordered the Maharája of Satára to evacuate his palace, and has forfeited all his titles and state privileges; and that this action of Government has dissatisfied the Mahrattas.

A correspondent of the *Khair Khwáh-i-Alam* of the same date thinks it strange that all public posts in the Patiála State are held chiefly by the relatives and dependants of the higher officers of the State, especially by those of Khalífa Saiad Muhammad Husain, Prime Minister, and Ramchand, Director of Public Instruction. These *protegés* of course have it all their own way.

Another correspondent of the same paper says that the Maharája of Patiála contemplates making important reductions in the State expenditure, abolishing the Educational and Medical Departments altogether. The writer adds that Khalífa Muhammad Husain has got into bad books, and is to



be superseded in the Prime Ministership by Sardár Deva Singh.

A Jaipur correspondent of the same paper says that Abdulla Khan is exercising arbitrary rule in that city. He arrests and imprisons any one he pleases, and releases him at his will.

The *Jalwa-i-Túr* of the 16th October discusses the proposal said to be under consideration of entrusting the management of ill-governed Native States to Political Agents. The writer shows that the plan will prove to be a bane, instead of a boon, both to the States and their Chiefs. Political Agents, who are generally elected from the Military class, and are unacquainted with law, are by no means fit persons for being placed at the head of the affairs of a State. They often abuse their authority by exercising an arbitrary sway over the Chiefs, submitting mischievous reports against them to Government; while their *amlas* take bribes and practise oppression on the people.

Under these circumstances, it is hoped Government will not in future entrust the management of any State to a new Political Agent; but, agreeably to the terms of the treaties, will help the Chiefs in reforming the management of their principalities by giving them good and friendly advice.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Núr* of the 17th October praises the Maharája of Tírhi (Garhwál) for his good administration of his State, and for taking an active interest in the welfare of his subjects, of which he has given proof by building sarais in different places. The Maharája is also a great friend of many able and learned men.

A correspondent of the *Panjábi Akhbúr* of the same date praises the Maharája of Sirmor (Náhan) for introducing various useful reforms and improvements into his State. A commercial mart is held every week; a new



hospital is being built and gardens laid out; roads are being metalled, and a pukka one is being constructed from Náhan to Dagshái at considerable cost, and dák-bungalows built at every stage. Education is also progressing.

The writer adds that the chaprásis of the Municipality practise oppression on the people, and hopes the Maharája will see to this.

#### COMMERCIAL

##### (*Railways.*)

The *Táj-ul-Akhbár* of the 15th October, in an article contributed by a correspondent, repeats the complaint so often noticed in the *Selections*, viz., that the Railway Company annually give a contract for the sale of eatables and other things at railway stations in lieu of a certain sum of money. The contractor of course levies a heavy tax on the vendors of the articles, which are consequently sold at exceedingly dear rates to passengers. For instance, at the Lucknow railway station the contractor pays Rs. 300 per annum to the Railway Company's Agent, while he himself collects about Rs. 1,000 from the shopkeepers and other persons.

The attention of the Railway authorities is invited to this, and they are asked to give a general permission to all vendors of fruits, sweetmeats, &c., to sell their articles at the stations free of all impost.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

The *Hindú Prakásh* of the 16th October asks the Syndicate of the Panjáb University to see that the question papers for the approaching annual examination of the University are properly printed. Last year the papers were so badly lithographed as to be illegible in some cases. In the writer's opinion, it would be well if the papers were printed in type.

The *Panjábi Akhbár* of the 17th October, in an article contributed by a correspondent, remarks that the translation department attached to the Panjáb Educational Department,



which costs Government about Rs. 3,000 per annum, is comparatively of little use. All that it does is to bring out a book, say, of some 300 or 400 pages in a year. In the writer's opinion, if the aforesaid sum were set aside for distribution of rewards to persons who prepared translations of books, and a notification, similar to the prize notification of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, were issued by the Panjáb Government, much advantage would result. The writer has only this fault to find in the system pursued by the North-Western Government in this respect, *viz.*, that the books submitted to it under the prize notification are not entrusted to any Committee to examine and express an opinion on their merits, in consequence of which good literary works are sometimes rejected as unworthy of reward, while others of a worthless character find favour and obtain a prize.

A correspondent of the *Matla-i-Núr* of the 20th October says that since the management of the halkabandi schools has been entrusted to Local Educational Committees, much disorder and confusion prevail. In every district new arrangements have been introduced, and no uniformity of system exists. The writer anticipates bad results from the change, and he also takes this occasion to say a word on the proposal for doing away with Sub-Deputy Inspectors, whose services, it is presumed, are no longer necessary, now that the halkabandi schools have come under the control and supervision of the Committees, on the plea that under the new arrangements the work of Deputy Inspectors has considerably lessened, and they will have plenty of time to carry on their inspection duties without the assistance of the Sub-Deputy Inspectors. In the writer's opinion, this is a mistake. The duties of Deputy Inspectors have of late become much heavier than they were before. They have now to correspond with the Committees in addition to the Inspector, and to submit separate returns, &c., to it, and so on.

A correspondent of the *Aligarh Institute Gazette* expresses much the same opinion. He thinks that Sub-Deputy Inspectors



are of great use, and that a proper supervision of the schools can never be insured without them.

The *Núr Afshán* of the 22nd October regrets to observe that the teachers of the colleges and schools in Bengal are not at all feared or respected by their pupils, and the slightest reprimand on the part of the former is followed by insolence on the part of the latter. The Educational Department should prepare proper rules for checking the evil.



The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined in this report:—

| No. | NAMES OF NEWSPAPERS. | LANGUAGE.       | LOCALITY.  | WHEN PUBLISHED. | DATE.      | DATE OF RECEIPT. |
|-----|----------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|------------------|
| 1   | Akhbar-ul-Akhbar,    | Urdú,           | Lucknow,   | Weekly,         | Augt. 4th  | 1874. 19th       |
| 2   | Ditto,               | Ditto,          | Ditto,     | Ditto,          | 11th       | 19th             |
| 3   | Asar-ul-Amsar,       | Ditto,          | Ditto,     | Ditto,          | Octr. 1st  | 22nd             |
| 4   | Nasim-i-Jaunpur,     | Ditto,          | Jaunpur,   | Ditto,          | " 6th      | 19th             |
| 5   | Nasir-i-Akbar,       | Ditto,          | Bijnor,    | Ditto,          | " 8th      | 19th             |
| 6   | Lauh-i-Mahfuz,       | Ditto,          | Moradabad, | Ditto,          | " 9th      | 22nd             |
| 7   | Muir Gazette,        | Ditto,          | Meerut,    | Ditto,          | " 12th     | 19th             |
| 8   | Márwár Gazette,      | Urdú and Hindí, | Jodhpur,   | Ditto,          | " 12th     | 20th             |
| 9   | Roznamcha,           | Urdú,           | Lucknow,   | Daily,          | " 12th     | 24th             |
| 10  | Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq,    | Ditto,          | Aligarh,   | Not fixed,      | " 13th     | 19th             |
| 11  | Naf-ul-Azám,         | Arabic,         | Lahore,    | Weekly,         | " 13th     | 19th             |
| 12  | Nasir-ul-Islám,      | Urdú,           | Dehli,     | Bi-monthly,     | " 13th     | 21st             |
| 13  | Roznamcha,           | Ditto,          | Lucknow,   | Daily,          | " 13th     | 24th             |
| 14  | Málwa Akhbar,        | Maráthi,        | Indaur,    | Weekly,         | " 14th     | 19th             |
| 15  | Akhbar-i-Ám,         | Urdú,           | Lahore,    | Ditto,          | " 14th     | 19th             |
| 16  | Roznamcha,           | Ditto,          | Lucknow,   | Daily,          | " 14th     | 24th             |
| 17  | Maqsúd-ul-Akhbar,    | Ditto,          | Gurgaon,   | Weekly,         | " 2nd week | 21st             |
| 18  | Akhbar-i-Álam,       | Ditto,          | Meerut,    | Ditto,          | " 15th     | 19th             |
| 19  | Khair Khwáh-i-Álam,  | Ditto,          | Dehli,     | Tri-monthly,    | " 15th     | 19th             |
| 20  | Táj-ul-Akhbar,       | Ditto,          | Lucknow,   | Tri-weekly,     | " 15th     | 19th             |
| 21  | Samay Vinod,         | Urdú and Hindí, | Naini Tál, | Bi-monthly,     | " 15th     | 19th             |
| 22  | Ab-i-Hayat-i-Hind,   | Ditto,          | Agra,      | Ditto,          | " 15th     | 20th             |
| 23  | Almora Akhbar,       | Ditto,          | Almora,    | Ditto,          | " 15th     | 21st             |
| 24  | Nasir-ul-Akhbar,     | Urdú,           | Dehli,     | Ditto,          | " 15th     | 21st             |
| 25  | Musid-i-Ám,          | Ditto,          | Agra,      | Ditto,          | " 15th     | 21st             |
| 26  | Khurshid-i-Jahantab, | Ditto,          | Ditto,     | Ditto,          | " 15th     | 22nd             |



| No. | NAMES OF NEWSPAPERS.                               | LANGUAGE.         | LOCALITY.     | WHEN PUBLISHED. | DATE.      | DATE OF RECEIPT. |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|------------------|
| 27  | <i>Murraqqa-i-Tahzib</i> , ...                     | Urdú,             | Lucknow,      | Bi-monthly,     | 1874. 15th | 1874. 23rd       |
| 28  | <i>Roznámcha</i> , ...                             | Ditto,            | Ditto,        | Daily,          | Octr. 15th | Octr. 24th       |
| 29  | <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette</i> , ...             | Urdú and English, | Aligarh,      | Weekly,         | " 16th     | " 19th           |
| 30  | <i>Rifáh-i-A'm</i> , ...                           | Urdú,             | Siálkot,      | Ditto,          | " 16th     | " 20th           |
| 31  | <i>Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb</i> , ...                  | Ditto,            | Gujránwála,   | Ditto,          | " 16th     | " 20th           |
| 32  | <i>Urdú Akhbár</i> , ...                           | Ditto,            | Dehli,        | Ditto,          | " 16th     | " 20th           |
| 33  | <i>Hindú Prakash</i> , ...                         | Ditto,            | Amritsar,     | Ditto,          | " 16th     | " 20th           |
| 34  | <i>Supplement to ditto</i> , ...                   | Hindí,            | Ditto,        | Ditto,          | " 16th     | " 20th           |
| 35  | <i>Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Panjáb</i> , ...             | Urdú,             | Lahore,       | Ditto,          | " 16th     | " 20th           |
| 36  | <i>Ráiputána Social Science Congress Gazette</i> . | Ditto,            | Jaipur,       | Ditto,          | " 16th     | " 21st           |
| 37  | <i>Shams-ul-Akhbár</i> , ...                       | Ditto,            | Lucknow,      | Bi-monthly,     | " 16th     | " 22nd           |
| 38  | <i>Najm-ul-Akhbár</i> , ...                        | Ditto,            | Meerut,       | Weekly,         | " 16th     | " 22nd           |
| 39  | <i>Jalwa-i-Túr</i> , ...                           | Ditto,            | Ditto,        | Ditto,          | " 16th     | " 23rd           |
| 40  | <i>Meerut Gazette</i> , ...                        | Ditto,            | Ditto,        | Ditto,          | " 17th     | " 19th           |
| 41  | <i>Nár-ul-Anwár</i> , ...                          | Ditto,            | Cawnpore,     | Ditto,          | " 17th     | " 19th           |
| 42  | <i>Urdú Dehli Gazette</i> , ...                    | Ditto,            | Agra,         | Bi-weekly,      | " 17th     | " 19th           |
| 43  | <i>Rohilkhand Akhbár</i> , ...                     | Ditto,            | Moradabad,    | Tri-weekly,     | " 17th     | " 20th           |
| 44  | <i>Táj-ul-Akhbár</i> , ...                         | Ditto,            | Lucknow,      | Weekly,         | " 17th     | " 20th           |
| 45  | <i>Koh-i-Nár</i> , ...                             | Ditto,            | Lahore,       | Ditto,          | " 17th     | " 21st           |
| 46  | <i>Panjábí Akhbár</i> , ...                        | Ditto,            | Ditto,        | Ditto,          | " 17th     | " 21st           |
| 47  | <i>Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Hind</i> , ...               | Ditto,            | Lucknow,      | Bi-monthly,     | " 17th     | " 22nd           |
| 48  | <i>Khair Khwáh-i-Oudh</i> , ...                    | Ditto,            | Ditto,        | Weekly,         | " 18th     | " 24th           |
| 49  | <i>Akmal-ul-Akhbár</i> , ...                       | Ditto,            | Dehli,        | Ditto,          | " 18th     | " 21st           |
| 50  | <i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandari</i> , ...                   | Ditto,            | Rámpur,       | Ditto,          | " 19th     | " 22nd           |
| 51  | <i>Vritt Dhára</i> , ...                           | Maráthi,          | Dhar,         | Ditto,          | " 19th     | " 22nd           |
| 52  | <i>Kárnámah</i> , ...                              | Urdú,             | Lucknow,      | Tri-weekly,     | " 19th     | " 22nd           |
| 53  | <i>Táj-ul-Akhbár</i> , ...                         | Ditto,            | Ditto,        | Weekly,         | " 19th     | " 24th           |
| 54  | <i>Anjuman Akhbár</i> , ...                        | Ditto,            | Sháhjahánpur, | Ditto,          | " 19th     | " 24th           |
| 55  | <i>Patiála Akhbár</i> , ...                        | Ditto,            | Patiála,      | Ditto,          | " 19th     | " 24th           |



|    |                   |     |        |     |           |     |              |     |      |   |      |
|----|-------------------|-----|--------|-----|-----------|-----|--------------|-----|------|---|------|
| 56 | Oudh Akhbār,      | ... | Ditto, | ... | Lucknow,  | ... | Bi-weekly,   | ... | 20th | " | 21st |
| 57 | Matla-i-Nūr,      | ... | Ditto, | ... | Cawnpore, | ... | Weekly,      | ... | 20th | " | 22nd |
| 58 | Shola-i-Tūr,      | ... | Ditto, | ... | Ditto,    | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 20th | " | 23rd |
| 59 | Lawrence Gazette, | ... | Ditto, | ... | Meerut,   | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 20th | " | 24th |
| 60 | Anwār-ul-Akhhār,  | ... | Ditto, | ... | Lucknow,  | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 20th | " | 24th |
| 61 | Saiyid-ul-Akhhār, | ... | Ditto, | ... | Dehli,    | ... | Tri-monthly, | ... | 20th | " | 24th |
| 62 | Akhhār-i-Ām,      | ... | Ditto, | ... | Lahore,   | ... | Weekly,      | ... | 21st | " | 24th |
| 63 | Nūr Afshār,       | ... | Ditto, | ... | Ludhiāna, | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 22nd | " | 24th |
| 64 | Benares Akhhār,   | ... | Hindī, | ... | Benares,  | ... | Ditto,       | ... | 22nd | " | 24th |
| 65 | Oudh Akhhār,      | ... | Urdū,  | ... | Lucknow,  | ... | Bi-weekly,   | ... | 23rd | " | 24th |

ALLAHABAD : }  
The 2nd November, 1874.

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Offg. Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.



